LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

An Appeal to Workingmen. Mr. A. B. Dilworth, of Kokomo, a member of

the State executive board K. of L., and secretary, has written the following letter for publieation:

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: I am very solicitous about the election of Mr. Harrison. I am fully persuaded that his election, among things that ought to be done, is the most important thing possible! It embodies greater things than mere political ascendency. Its promises are toward the highest type of American manhood and American homes; the stability of things done in the past and the better hopes for the future. There are two great parties enlisting the suffrages of the American people; a vote to any other would be to invite the success of the worst of these two. Now let me not appear invidious, but as an ordinary sitizen-sincerely, as honestly, as I am to myself or could be. I have a deep interest in the futare of this country and this people. As a Republican I respect the opinions of all, for nothing will satisfy me but positive, certain truth. The three primary principles of the Democratic party are slavery, State rights and free trade. The three fundamental principles of Republicanism are liberty, freedom and protection to all, union and in-

ternal improvements. These facts are undis The Democrats have lost slavery and State rights, and have for many years been educating themselves until they were really glad of it But now, three and one-half years of supremacy to many of the Southern brigadiers have embittered that people, and with free trade at their head, their success again could put this country back twenty years in a day. It is worse than folly to suppose the Democratic party have de-parted from their old landmarks (they make no such pretensions); or to suppose they are now peculiarly fitted to govern the Nation they lately would have destroyed. I have often thought that the best way to treat the Democratic party, that the best way to treat the Republicans, that be to give them a taste of about fifteen years of their own legislation. To do this, it would be necessary for the Demoerats to have the country for their own, with no Republican men, women or children in it. Then the Republicans should have exclusive control to try Republican rule, with no Democrats in it. But this is impossible, and, if it were possible it would hardly be sufficient, for in the parable of the rich man and Lazarus we read: "They have Moses and the prophets, let them hear them; for I tell you if they will not hear them they would not be pursuaded, though one rose from the dead." But, again, this would be unjust, for it is evident that about five helpless women and children, or disinterested men, would suffer a penalty for every vote given, whether it be good or bad. Then it is evident again that the parties being diametrically opposite one would be better than the other, at least for a time. I can conceive the Democratic party, especially where climatic influences favored it, strictly an agricultural people-no need to get an education! no need to learn a trade. The dependents, or hired hands, would obey the proprietor's imperial will, and the subjects would be vicious, immoral and depraved. Such a nation would forget God. On the other hand. I can see the Republican party make our country the best in the civilized world. Our mechanics would be the most skilled, our education the most thorough and practical, and our artists would go to the furthest limit of the imagination. I can conceive danger in this, also. The country would be rich and haughty, and liable, at some time, to be broken down by internal dissensions. So we see danger all around. It seems to be a law of necessity that there should be parties to discuss both sides of every question of great na-tional import. It tends to maintain an equilibrium in our legislation, and preserve us in a state most favorable to rapid and healthy growth. Yet it is just as evident that one party is better than the other. Now, the question is, which one! Which party, guided by its achievements in the past and its promises for the fut-

There is one trouble about us Americans. We are biased, prejudiced, and too apt to be warped by the influences under which we were born. This would be all right if we were living in England, where a man's decisions would simply be a policy of choice, not boping even that his vote will influence any thange for the better, either in his generation or those to come. Or, it would be all right if our country was like the South wanted their Confederacy to be, only a few years since, which condition once established they expected it to remain forever. That much granted. Now it is all right, even in this land, to be born a Democrat or a Republican, but to continue to be such is not right, in a country where one vote will govern nearly ten people and where its effect will strike them in a single day. I say again it is a positive crime if he voted the way be was born. A man ought to consider it a sacred privilege to vote where he can have so much influence, where his voice is so potent. Every man ought to study thoroughly every question, and in justice no man should vote who would not so

nre, can we trust the interests of this great Na-

tion to at this time?

The issue before us is decided. President Cleveland announced it to the world in his message of December, 1887, in which he said: "Our tariff laws are the vicious, inequitable and illogical source of unnecessary taxation, and ought to be at once revised and smended." This is as plain as speech can make it, and for this Mr. Cleveland was complimented by the papers of all England, as "deserving every credit, at all events, for the courage and candor with which he initiated a free-trade campaign Again, he said, "The prices of goods made in this country are enhanced to nearly or quite the same price which the duty adds to the imported articles." This is a fallacy, so stamped on the face of it, that it ought not receive a passing notice. And yet it is the whole doctrine by which the Democratic party hopes to win.

Every laboring man should resist such an appeal as from ignorance, prejudice or design. Its motives are intended only to deceive. The cost of living in the United States is substantially the same as it is in England, and the wages are from 65 to 200 per cent. better. There are very few articles now used in the United States that cost as much as they did under England's monopoly between 1850 and 1860, when they were admitted duty free, while there are articles that cost a variable, even to a small part of what they did then, which represent to this country, during the period of protection, the products of thousands of millions of dollars. Then if it were true that we pay the added cost of the tariff, it is doubly offset by the increased wages and the added amount of work we have to do. Our money, is kept at home, which is of the greatest value. So, over and over again, is that difference made up in the development of our country, from employed

capital, and from educated hands.

The Democratic policy, as advocated by Mr. Cleveland, proposes to remedy svils by reducing the duty on foreign goods. Only 51 per cent., so dustries and paralyze the rising developments of the South and West. They favor a tariff for revenue only. That is, they insist that duties shall be levied on that class of goods not produced in the United States, such as tea, coffee, etc. When this is done, then Mr. Cleveland is right-every cent of the duty being paid by the consumer. But, added to that, they propose to lower the surplus by reducing the revenue to purely a revenue basis. The method they propose, however, will produce exactly the opposite results. It has been demonstrated time and sgain in this conntry, that the instant a tariff becomes non-protective, that instant revenues will increase by the increase of importations, and that every lowering of the tariff will produce a corresponding increase in revenue, until ultimately free trade will inevitably ensue. It has but the one object. It can have but one effectthat of impoverishing our home producer and enriching the foreign rival.

The Republican policy is to lower the tariff by preserving its protective features. If sufficient reduction cannot be made on the competing products, the taxes will be lessened on teas, coffees, medicines, etc. They propose to provide pensions for soldiers, and with the surplus reduce the national debt. Such taxation is not

We must not be too hostile to capital. The power that can legislate against the monopolies of Europe can certainly affect any needed regulation of our own. We must have capital. It is not the sense of labor organizations to be opposed to capital. They should march side by side. The first object of their existence is asseciation and co-operation, so that the weaker may receive a guardian care and all be elevated together. We should not be decoyed into be-lieving Mr. Cleveland a friend of labor because of any sympathy he may have shown to strikers. This only shows he is human. But if we look through the veil to the policy he advo-Me will bee w condition in appen it be impossible for organizations to exist.

This country owes all its greatness to one thing, single and alone, above all others-protection. It has kept all our work at home. It has made our market the best on the globe. It in the world-which education alone is great Wealth.

Fellow-workmen and friends, we have before

calm, consistent at all times, he favors a policy, and demonstrates it with his life, by which every American can have a home nearest like A. B. DILWORTH. KOKOMO, Ind., Oct. 22.

Why the Irish Are for Harrison.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal. The land of my birth had a protective tari from 1782 to 1900. In his repeal petition of 1843, Daniel C'Connell says of that period: "Manufactures were fostered and rewarded, commerce was increased and extended, the value of lands and houses more than doubled, the rents were promptly paid. All classes of the community shared in the general welfare, and looked forward to the future with the pleasing hope of bringing up their children to still better times and greater prosperity.

In 1800 the industries of Ireland were deprived of protection. O'Connell gives the result in these exact words: "It [free trade] destroyed all the Irish industries that flourished at the union; it nearly annihilated all commerce; it has made the exports of Ireland consist of provisions and cattle, and her imports of goods manufactured for her by foreigners; it has covered the land with poverty, misery and destitution; it [free trade] has produced the astounding spectacle of 2,383,000 paupers, being one-third of the entire population of the most fruitful nation on the globe."

This declaration was signed by 5,000,000 of Irishmen. It is either true or it is a lie. If it is true, the Irish-American who would impose English free trade upon America ought to imitate the ostrich by hiding his head in the dust. To-day every true Irishman in Ireland is outspoken for Harrison, and opposed to English free trade: but here in America many Irishmen who saw their kith and kindred starved to death by England's pet system are trying to impose that same infernal scheme upon their adopted country. The Hon. Mrs. Norton, Ireland's child of song, has told how, under English free trade, the wild dog and the vulture keen tugged at the limb and tore the face of the starved child of the Irish race. Anthony Marmion's History of the Maratime Ports of Ireland shows that from the adoption of Cobden's free trade, in 1846 to 1851, 299,000 Irish farmers were evicted: 270,000 Irish families were broken up, and 280,000 Irish homes destroyed. This was the grand result of this infernal English free trade in Ireland. Let any Irishmen read "Ireland, Her Ills and Their Remedy," by Michael T. Sadler, and see the ills and the evils of free trade and cheap prices. Let any American take the Congressiona' Globe and learn that, from 1824 to 1833 the workingmen of America were the most prosperous and contented people on the face of the earth. But, from 1837 to 1842, two-thirds of the workingmen of the Northern cities were fed at public soup-houses. In 1859 the society for relieving the poor of New York published its annual report showing that in twenty years of low tariff pauperism increased 708 per cent., while the population only increased 60 per cent. These are facts susceptible of proof, and, with these facts before them, is it not pitiful to see Irish-Americans supporting an English free-trade party here in America? Why, in the name of common sense, do we not look facts in the face and vote as we fought? Streams of Ireland's best blood have been shed for the independence of America, yet we go to the polls and nullify our glorious acts on the fields of slaughter. This must stop; and now is the time to stop it. J. J. SHARKEY.

A Fair Mate for Gould.

BRAZIL, Ind., Oct. 22.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: I was present at a Republican meeting last week, where a Democratic office-holder boasted that he had an affidavit which he proposed to read to the audience, if the presiding officer dared to let him. The affidavit was, as he and his friends boldly declared, that General Harrison had bucked and gagged and cut off the tongue of a man in his regiment. He was told by all means to produce the document, as there was a member of that regiment

present to testify to its truth or falsity. Of course, this paper was not forthcoming, but the next day, when the boaster had to exhibit one, or make a square back-down, a second and revised edition was handed over, with the tongue amputation expunged, for he knew that any member of the Seventieth could make that part appear ridiculous to the most

gultible people. Unfortunately, bowever, for the poor per jurer, who has allowed himself to be victimized by designed men-though the statement is made in as general terms as passible-General Harrison is put in command of the regiment when he was not, and in a State where he was not, and the regiment in a spot where it never

Those who have charge of this sickening affair were invited to come to Indianapolis where there are reports and diaries, and letters from which correct dates, localities, etc., can be obtained, and then prepare a third edition, still further revised and improved.

A gentleman who had an extended acquaintance with the different organizations of the army remarked to me that he never knew a regiment that was any length of time in the service in which men were not bucked and

My reply was that while a few men in the Seventieth Indiana committed deeds, the penalty for which was death, not one, so far as know, was ever bucked and gagged. One would not wander far from the truth he were to say that a Union regiment had 995 of the best men in the world, and five of the worst, and that these five had to be restrained by the commander from imposing upon their

General Harrison's discipline was simply this: He would not let bad officers or bad soldiers shirk duty or maltreat good men. SAMUEL MERRILL.

Democratic Indorsement of Harrison. To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal:

I have just received a letter from a Democrat of national reputation, and one who stands high in the councils of the Democratic managers, from which I make the following extract relative to Gen. Harrison: "There is no question but what you have a strong candidate for President-a man highly esteemed by the intelligent virtuous people of the Nation, and I believe he would give the country an able, honest and economical administration." This indorsement seems to cover the ground, and while my friend does not, and could not, apply it to Cleveland, still be supports him because of his free-trade message. The State where he lives has no manufactories, and does not desire to keep up the standard of wages in the North, but would rather purchase her supplies in England than of North-

ern manufacturers. Now, if it is true, as my friend declares, that Gen. Harrison is highly esteemed by the intelligent and virtuous people of the Nation, may we not reasonably expect this class of people to manifest their "esteem" by their suffrages in the approaching election? The Democratic managers will be surprised when the votes are counted and they see how much our candidate's majority has been increased by the votes of this class of people to whom my correspondent refers, and some Republicans may share in that surprise. The indications at this time point to but one resalt in Indiana, which is the complete success of the national and State ticket. It is not believed that even fraud and illegal methods can prevail this time, because of the vigilance everywhere displayed by the Republicans. NEW CASTLE, Oct. 22. M. L. BUNDY.

Mr. Low Is Not a Democrat.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journau The Indianapolis Sentinel and the Cincinnati Enquirer have both announced I had come out for Cleveland, but I have not denied it for the reason that the Democrats have claimed that the Samuel Low named was another person, who lived in the northern part of the county. I have recently learned that the other Samuel Low is as good a Republican as I am. I was a Whig in 1840, but lacked one year of beingold enough to vote. I have been a Republican ever since the birth of the party. I do not forget the course of the Democratic party on the slave question, the actions of their stay-at-home leaders during the war, how they met in secret to defeat the draft and resist in every possible way the work of the recruiting officers. Nor have I forgotton that their national convention in 1864 declared the war a failure and demanded an armstice with the rebels. When I can forget these facts of history and fail to remember what the Republican party has accomplished for the country since its birth, then it will be time for the Democrats to say that I have changed | course, handled large sums of money and had a my politics. Until then I will be found voting | big safe in his office with a combination lock on a Republican ticket straight from top to bottom.

NEWTOWN, Ind., Oct. 22. SAMUEL LOW. The Democratic "Drummers."

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal The Sentinel, in its account of the commercial travelers' rally of Saturday last, referred to the impossible for any one to open men who participated as "drummers who do not want Democratic trade." This was, of course, a suggestion to the Democratic merchants to withhold their trade from Republicans who exercise their undeniable right to express their has educated our own people in every branch of political preferences in a legitimate way. The art and department of science equal to the best Sentinel, in the same account, stated that the names of two hundred Democratic commercial travelers of Indianapolis would shortly be pubas a magnificent opportunity, and we have a such the excitement of lican trade! Some of us would "like to know, if I don't open it in three hours without injuring the lock I will go off about my business, and you office. HORACE MCKAY.

TOR RENT-ROOMS 8 and 9, TALBOTT if I don't open it in three hours without injuring the lock I will go off about my business, and you office. HORACE MCKAY.

AFFAIRS OF THE RAILWAYS.

Death of Edward Gallup, of the Lake Shore The announcement yesterday afternoon, by telegraph, of the death of Edward Gallup, assistant general manager of the Lake Shore road, was received with sorrow in railroad circles here. Mr. Gallup began life on the Ohio & Mississippi road in 1869, as passenger agent of the road at Cincinnati. On Oct. 1, 1872, he accepted the position of general agent of the passenger department of the Kankakee road, where he remained until 1878, when he was appointed joint passenger agent of the C. I., St. L. & C., and the P., C. & St. L., at Chicago. Later in that year he went on to the Boston & Albany road as general passenger agent, and in 1882 he was appointed assistant superintendent of the road, remaining there until 1885, when he accepted his late position on the Lake Shore. The Bee-line inspection party, which consists of the officers and directors of the road, yesterday, on learning of the death of Mr. Gallup, unanimously passed the following resolutions while on the train:

Whereas, We have learned with unfeigned sorrow of the sudden and sad death of Mr. E. Gallup, assistant general manager of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern railway, which occurred at Cleveland, O.,

last night.
Resolved, That as an official of the great railway system with which our own is so closely identified in its business relations, Mr. Gallup possessed our confidence and esteem in a high degree, not only for his able and thorough business qualifications, but also for his uniform kindness and courtesy on all occasions, and we pay our mournful tribute to his worth and memory. He has left a grand example of dignity, courtesy and honor, and his name will long live in the hearts of his friends and co-laborers. Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, to whom our warmest sympa-thy is expressed. G. W. BEACH, Chairman.

thy is expressed. Personal, Local and State Notes. Last week the Illinois Central Railroad Company placed an order for 500 box cars with Wells,

French & Co. J. H. Barrett, formerly with the C., H. & D. has been appointed superintendent of transportation on the Erie road.

President Hammond, of the Indianapolis, Decatur & Western road, has paid all but a few small udadjusted claims against the receiver. With the taking effect of the winter time-table the Bee-line will put on local sleeping coaches, to run nightly each way between Indianapoils

The Litchfield, Ill., car-works have just shipped to the Cincinnati, Washington & Baltimore Railroad Company five passenger coaches of

The move to question the validity of two underlying mortgages of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific is said to have caused considerable flutter among the holders of those bonds.

East-bound rates, except on grain and dressed meats, are up to winter tariff. Provisious and kindred articles are advanced on a basis of 25 to 30 cents per 100 pounds, Chicago to New York. Several monster freight engines, built at the Cooke locomotive-works, have passed West in the last day or two, over the Belt road. These engines are consigned to the Southern Pacific

The old Monarch sleeping-cars, which were formerly run between Indianapolis and Evansville, are now run on the Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland road between Sandusky and Cin-

President Ingalls, of the Chesapeake & Ohio, has ordered that the new box cars, which are to be built for this road, shall be equipped with the Wagner car outside door and the Van Winkle

The road-bed of the Nickel-plate through Indiana is said to be in as good condition as that of any of the trunk lines. Within the last two years extensive improvements have been made to the property.

Jacob Sprague, who died last week near Boston, was for twenty years general passenger agent of the Old Colony road, and had been on the road since 1854. At the time of his death he held the position of auditor of the passenger department. It is understood that the purchasing commit

tee has arranged to buy the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific road at the coming foreclosure sale, and that the divisions east and west of the Mississippi river are to be united after the confirmation of the sale. G. E. Jente has been appointed train dis-

land road. Commencing with Sunday next, this company will put on regular Sunday trains to run in connection with those of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago road. Complaint is again heard that the cars of Northern roads are being held on Southern roads to enable them to handle their local business, and that it will soon be as difficult to get

patcher and car distributor of the Indiana Mid-

cars to load for Southern points as it is to secure them to load for New England. In passenger circles, by common consent, it is admitted that rates in all directions have been better maintained in the last ten days than in any like period in the past five years, and as a result the receipts of the outside ticket offices

are footing up more satisfactorily. General Manager Green, of the C., I., St. L. & C., is quoted as saying that the company would erect its new shops at Indianapolis next year, and that they would be so much superior to those first projected Indianapolis people will

be glad the improvement was delayed. Within the last ninety days the Indianapolis & St. Louis company has replaced ten miles of its light track in the main line with a seventy-pound-to-the-yard rail. The light rails taken up have been used chiefly in lengthening sidetracks, until this portion of the Bee-line is one

of the best side-switched roads in the West. Last week the Terre Haute car-works shipped an installment of box cars to the Charleston. Cincinnati & Chicago road. This is a road 104 miles in length, running from Charleston, S. C., to Rock Hill, with another division, 44 miles in length, extending from Blacks to Rutherford. Another division, extending from Rock Hill to Blacks, is to be opened in a few days.

The Bee-line inspection party reached here last evening and will go over the Indianapolis & St. Louis road to-day. All the officers of the road, President Layng excepted, are in the party, and the venerable directors, Gen. James Barnett, Col. S. Bliss, Hon. Amos Townsend, and E. S. Flint, who for many years was general superintendent of the Bee-line, also accompany the

The report that the Grand Trunk road is to gather in the Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City road, is denied on the best of authority. Ex-President Quigley, who represents the financial department of the T., St. L. & K. C., is now in Europe, and has succeeded in negotiating part of the bonds issued to complete the work of converting it into a standard gauge line, and expects to place the entire issue and reach home

Engine No. 53 on the Ohio & Mississippi road, which is attracting so much attention as a fast runner with heavy trains, is an old engine rebuilt at the company's shops, in Vincennes, at a cost of only \$4,490. Superintendent Bent says that this engine bandles their night passenger trains, with ten or twelve cars, four of them sleeping-coaches, with perfect ease on a division 190 miles long, passing over it in six hours. Many of the grades are 50 to 60 feet to the mile, and curves 4 to 6 degrees.

Since March 1 the construction trains on the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago road, working on the eastern division, have taken out over 1.900 car-loads of dirt, the larger portion of which has been used in raising what is known as the Lawrenceburg levee and raising the road-bed of the road between North Bend and Troutman. The road-bed for sixteen miles out from Cincinnati is now graded and graveled for a double track, and eight miles of the double track is down.

HOW CONFIDENCE WAS DESTROYED.

A Paymaster's Belief in the Security of Hi Safe Upset by an Expert in Locks.

They were talking about burglar-proof safes in the Lincoln League rooms yesterday, when W. H. Smith said: "That puts me in mind of an incident which occurred during the war. Colonel Dan McClure was army paymaster, with his headquarters here in Indianapolis. He, of course, handled large sums of money and had a it. He felt perfectly confident that it was burglar proof. I was in his office one day when a big-headed, queer looking man came in and introduced himself as a salesman of time-locks to be placed in safes. He said it would be them until the time for which they were set should expire. The Colonel looked at his sample, and told him that he didn't need anything of the kind, that his safe was burglar proof, and that there was never over five hours at a time that someone was not in the office, and he defied anyone to open it inside of that time. 'Well,' said the stranger, 'I'll tell you what I will do. I will put \$1,000 in the safe, and you

may have the money, and if I do open it inside of three hours you will buy one of my locks. The Colonel at once agreed to the proposition, not, as he said, because he wanted the thousand dollars, but merely to get some fun out of the stranger. The time for the trial was set for 2 o'clock that afternoon, and there were quite a number of us present. The money was placed in the safe and the Colonel locked it with the hardest combination that he could conceive. Time was called and the stranger went to work. He first unscrewed and took off the dial-plate, and then began working in the lock with a piece of bent wire. Every little while there would be a click, and he would stop and make a note of it upon a piece of paper. He worked away for about an hour, and then screwed the dial plate on and said, 'Well, here goes to open your safe,' and, giving the knob a few turns, he had the door open. The Colonel turned paie, and said to me: 'My God, Smith, I had a million and a half dollars in that safe last week, and suppose some of these rascals around here had gotten onto that combination then, I would have been ruined.' Did he buy a lock? Why, I should think so. He had one on his safe before the end of the week."

MEETING OF LUTHERANS.

Their Synod's Programme for the Week-Annual Sermon of Its President.

The forty-first annual convention of the Olive Branch Evangelical Lutheran Syrod will begin its session at the First Lutheran Church, this morning, at 9 o'clock. It is customary with this synod to meet the evening before the day of the session and hear the annual sermon of the president, and also hold a reception, so that the members of the synod and the members of the church where it meets may become acquainted. Only a part of the programme was carried out on this occasion. The president, Rev. D. A. Kuhn, of Edinburg, preached the sermon, but the reception was postponed until this evening, as, owing to the bad Weather, not many members of the synod or congregation were present. The Olive Branch Synod embraces all the

English Lutheran churches of southern Indiana, and has twenty-five clerical and twenty-five lay members, all of whom will be in attendance to-day. The synod meeting is for the purpose of receiving reports of the year's work, consultation in regard to the work and ordination of new ministers. The will last until next Monday. The present officers are Rev. D. A. Kuhn, of Edin-burg, president; Wm. H. Doibeer, of Jeffersontown, secretary, and John H. Orr, Indianapolis, treasurer. The session will open this morning with a half hour's devotional exercises, treasurer's and secretary's reports and the election of officers. To-night Dr. McDaniel will preach the annual missionary sermon. On Thursday the woman's missionary convention will meet and hold a two days' session. Sunday morning will occur the ordination of ministers, there being three candidates. Dr. Kuhn preached, last night, from the double

text, Mathew xixth chapter and 22d verse, "But when the young man heard that saying he went away sorrowful; for he had great possessions," and Acts, viiith chapter and 39th verse, "And when they were come up out of the water the spirit of the Lord caught away Philip that the eunuch saw him no more; and he went on his way rejoicing." The parts of the texts par ticularly chosen were the concluding sentences in each, "He went away sorrowful," and "he went away rejoicing." The speaker said that they showed the freedom of the will in spiritual matters. Here were two men of different circumstances in life, different positions, different races, and of different color, both being told in plain language, the way of salvation and the one heard it with feelings of sorrow and the other joy. In material affairs man is not always a free agent, but in in grace he always is. Circumstances, and surroundings, and health, and many other things may combine against him in worldly matters, and he may be positively unable to overcome them and attain the heights of success to which his ambition may direct him, but in affairs of the soul there are no such weights dragging him down. There are no limits in grace to which the soul may not aspire and attain. In religion the will is recognized. It is the will that directs and controls all of man's forces and all the forces of nature which he has appropriated to his use. Man is the architect of his own spiritual fortune.

Sages and philosophers have felt that morality alone is not enough, and that a man will not be saved through morality. Many men are inclined to make one virtue cover a multitude of faults. One man may pride himself upon his integrity in business affairs and still be unkind. ungenerous and profane. Another may attend church and be untruthful and a slanderer, and still another may not drink, but have many vices as bad as drunkenness.

Both of the men of the text sought help when in need. Both went to Jesus, and the learned Hebrew came back sorrowing and the Ethiopian came back singing. The one accepted Christ and the other preferred his own righteousness. The one sought Christ in a spirit of honest search for salvation and the other in the spirit of disobedience. The earnest seeker will find and the poorest will have in him a friend,

ALL persons afflicted with dyspepsia, diarrhoea, colic and all kinds of indigestions will find immediate relief and a sure cure by using An-GOSTURA BITTERS. The only genuine is manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

DIED.

BRUNTON-Parker S. Brunton, at 1 o'clock p Monday, Oct. 22, of consumption, after an illness of eight months, aged twenty-seven years, seven months and fifteen days. Deceased was the eidest son of the Rev. John Brunton, of Pueblo, Col. Funeral services will be held at the home of his wife's parents, No. 290 Christian avenue, at 10 o'clock a. m., Thursday, Oct. 25, conducted by Rev. S. A. Keen, of Roberts Park Church. Friends are cordial-

CALDWELL .- Mrs. Margaret B. Caldwell, aged sixty-three years. Funeral on Thursday, at 2 p. m., from late residence, No. 785 North Pennsylvania street, by Rev. Dr. Jenckes. Friends invited. Bu-

TUTEWILER, NDERTAKER

72 W. Market st.-Cyclorama Place-Telephone 216.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

MASONIC-ANCIENT ACCEPTED SCOTTISH Rite. Meeting of Adoniram Grand Lodge of Perfection this (Wednesday) evening, at 7:45 o'clock.

J. T. BRUSH, 33°, T. P. G. M.

JOS. W. SMITH, 33°. Secretary.

WANTED-AGENTS.

glish avenue.

AT ANTED-MAN TO TAKE THE AGENCY OF our safes; size, 28x18x18 inches; weight, 500 its.; retail price, \$35; other sizes in proportion. A rare chance and permanent business. These safes meet a demand never before supplied by other safe companies, as we are not governed by the safe pool. ALPINE SAFE CO., Cincinnati, O.

WANTED-SITUATION. WANTED-SITUATION AS TRAVELING salesman. Reference. Work cheap. 161 En-

WANTED-MALE BELP. WANTED-FIRST-CLASS GAS-FITTERS AND plumbers, at No. 342 East Washington street. Inquire immediately. G. W. LAUGHLIN & CO.

WANTED-PARTNER. ATANTED-PARTNER-TO ACT AS AGENT

V for a well known eigar factory of East Pennsylvania. Must have \$500 or \$1,000 capital. For particulars call on BOWMAN BROS., Circle Park Hotel. WANTED-PARTNER-WITH \$8,000 TO \$10,-000 capital in a light manufacturing business, thoroughly established and very profitable. No debts to pay. Everything clear and clean. No machinery, and easily learned. Proprietor is in poor health, and needs some one to share the duties of the business by taking charge of the manufacturing department, A rare chance for a good draughtsman. Best of references given and required. All correspondence confidential. No letters will receive any attention without signature, address and references. Address MANU-FACTURER, Box 715, Cincinnati, O.

WANTED-MISCELLANEOUS. WANTED-AN EASTERN FIRM, MANUFAC-turing a first-class line of shop machinery, from which they have increased their production at the rate of 35 per cent. per year for the past five years, with orders constantly shead of their produc-tion, now employing one hundred hands, twelve months in the year, of mostly skilled labor, pay-roll at present being \$1,000 per week, are open to receive proposals to remove its plant to any town with good railroad facilities where they could have natural gas for fuel. Would need a brick building 400 feet long.

FOR RENT. FOR RENT-ROOMS, WITH STEAM POWER

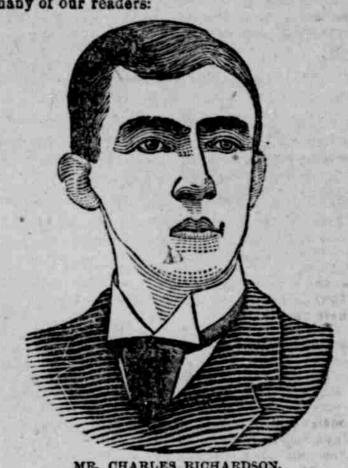
90 feet wide, two stories high. Address, MANU-FACTURER, Journal office, Indianapolis, Ind.

THE BRAIN AND ITS ODD PHANTASY

Singular Delusion of the Man Who Feared Himself Only Lazy.

Mr. Chas. Richardson, of 247 South New Jersey Street, Tells a Remarkable Story with a Good Ending.

Mr. Charles Richardson, the subject of this sketch, is a sober, industrious young man, of perhaps twenty-two years of age. He resides at No. 247 South New Jersey street, where he has lived for some years. The writer, in a recent interview, obtained from Mr. Richardson the following facts which will be of interest to many of our readers:



MR. CHARLES RICHARDSON. "I scarcely like the idea of bringing myself so prominently before the public," said Mr. R., "yet I am willing to relate to you my experience of the past year. As near as I can remember my trouble began one year ago. It came in the way that such troubles usually begin. I felt a fullness in my head, and a constant desire to sneeze. My nose ran considerably, and I had all the other symptoms of a fresh cold. Somehow, this cold did not leave me, as hundreds had done before, after a few days. It clung tenaciously to me until I became alarmed about it and tried various means of gaining relief. My cold, however, seemed to have come to stay, and soon settled down into a steady. monotonous thing. My trouble was always worse in the morning. All my symptoms appeared then to be more marked than at any other time. I would awake with a disagreeable, tired feeling, which I found hard to free mysalf from. My thoughts would run confusedly through my brain, and I could get no rest. I often wondered if boys, or men, who

WERE SUPPOSED TO BE LAZY Were not troubled as I was. I had a dull throbbing in my head, just above my eyes. My nose would be stopped up, and large lumps of mucus would gather in my throat, having dropped into it during the night. I would hawk and spit up this mucus, which was of a dirty yellow and sometimes a greenish color. I could not breathe freely at times on account of this mucus filling up the air passages in my head. I coughed at times and I could not sleep well at night. My appetite failed me and I could eat scarcely anything. The sight of food seemed to sicken me. I realized that my hearing was becoming impaired. Then there was always a tired feeling and no desire to do anything. I often worked when really I did not feel able."

"You are better now?" asked the writer. "Yes," continued Mr. Richardson, "About two months ago I read in the daily papers the statement of an acquaintance of mine who had been cured by Dr. Franklyn Blait, of 203 North Illinois street, and I determined to place myself under his care. I did so." "With what result?"

"Well, I can breathe freely through my nose now. I do not have those headaches. My appetite is good, and I can sleep all right. I do not have that tired feeling any more." Mr. Richardson lives, as above stated, at 247 South New Jersey street, where he may be found to verify the above statement.

ELY'S

CATARRH CREAM BALM. I had Catarrh so bad that there were great sores in my PHAYSEVER nose, one place was eaten through. Two bottles of Ely's Cream Balm did the work. My voice and nead are well.—C. S. McMillen, HAY-FEVER work. My voice and head

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreea-ble. Price 50c at druggists; by mail, registered, 60c. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York.

They Give Perfect Satisfaction. Nearly 2,000 in use in this city.

No kindling required; no coal to carry; no ashes to remove. Prices from \$2 to \$16.

GAS ENGINES FROM ONE-EIGHTH HORSE-POWER UP We sell to gas consumers in this city only. On exhibition and for

GAS COMPANY No. 47 S. Pennsylvania St.

sale at the



STEEL PULLEY AND MACHINE WORKS (Successors to Machine and Bolt Works). 79 to 85 South Pennsylvania St., INDIANAPOLIS



A. W. McOuat, Pursell & Medsker, Hildebrand &

FINANCIAL L'INANCIAL-ROBERT MARTINDALE & CO., Loan Agents, 62 E. Market st.

MORTGAGE LOANS. N. N. MORRIS & CO., 94 East Market street. MONEY TO LOAN-6 PER CENT. HORACE MCKAY, Room 11, Talbot & New's Block. INANCIAL-MONEY ON MORTGAGE-FARMS I and city property. C. E. COFFIN & CO. CIX PER CENT. ON CITY PROPERTY IN IN-Ddisas Isasc H. Kiersted, 13 Martindale Block M ONEY TO LOAN ON FARMS AT THE LOW: est market rate; privileges for repayment before due. We also buy municipal bonds. THOS. C. DAY & CO., 72 E. Market street, Indianapolis.

FOR SALE-BEAL ESTATE. TOR SALE-TWO HOUSES AND LARGE LOT. on Fletcher avenue. Natural and artificial gas, hydrant, cistern, large stable, etc. Honses will rent for \$17 and \$13 a month respectively. Price, \$4,000. Address H. K., this office.

FOR SALE-MISCELLANEOUS. FOR SALE-THE MONON LEADER WILL BE sold at a bargain if taken immediately. Come to or address THE LEADER, Monon, Ind.

MISCELLANEOUS. FOR SALE CHEAP-WEBER SQUARE PLANO, at 813 North Alabama street.

INDIANAPOLIS BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ELLIOTT & BUTLER, NO. 3 ÆTNA BUILDING.

ABSTRACTS OF TITLES.

Livingston Howland. J. E. McCullough. Attorneys at Law.

Office, 624 EAST WASHINGTON STREET.

THE CIGAR FOR AN "Old Campaigner,"

FUMAS SCHNULL &

Manufacturers' Agents,

INDIANAPOLIS.

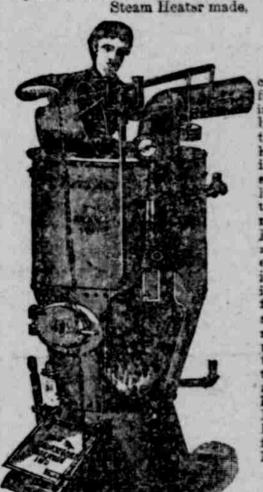
New and improved machinery and dry kiln, all first class. All work done in the best manner and with great promptness. Prices as low as the lowest. Call or send for estimates on all kinds of work. Large stock of Dry Lumber and Shingles.

404 to 420 N. Mississippi St. Telephone 254.

THE ANDERSON STEAM Made of Steel-Boiler Plate, manufactured by the

ANDERSON, IND., Adapted to Natural Gas or Hard Coal. Most powerful

ANDERSON FOUNDRY & MACHINE WORKS.



atures for savng fuol and labor and are better adapted for heating dwellings, offices, schools and publie buildings, than any other makes of Steam Heaters. By reason of their enormous heating capacity and feet of b surface, economy in fuel and positive circulation, they are the only positive and rapid circulating Steam deaters made. for prices and further particu-lars, address the

These reaters

ontain more

ANDERSON FOUNDRY AND MACHINE WORKS. ANDERSON, INDIANA.

EDUCATIONAL.

For Young Ladies The Thirty-fifth Year. For satalogue, etc., address Rev GEO. GANNETT, D.D., 69 Chester sq., Boston, Mass THE PEEKSKILL MILITARY ACADEMY
Peekskill-on-Hudson, N. Y. Send for catalogue.
JOHN N. THEDEN, M. D., M. A., Principal.

(Established 1850.) INDIANAPOLIS (Reorganized 1885.) BUSINESS UNIVERSITY

A. Pena. St., When Block, Opp. Postoffica.

BEDWAN, EEEB & OSBORN, Sincipals and Proprietors. Best facilities for Business, Short-hand, Penman ship, English and Actual Business Training. Indi vidual instruction. Educate for profit—least expensive in time and money. Graduates hold lucrative pesitions. Day and Night School. Enter now. Call at University office, 31 When Block.

Elegant Catalogue Free. INSURANCE DIRECTORY

CLAY, HILARY, Mgr. Central Ind., 661 N. Penn. St Union Mutual Life Insurance Co., of Maine. FUNSTON, CHAS. B., Sec'y......35 Vance Block. Manufacturers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

United Firemen's Insurance Co., Philadelphia. Sun Insurance Company, of Philadelphia. Telephone 1009.

LEONARD, JOHN R......Ætna Building The North British and Mercantile, of London. McGILLIARD & DARK, Gen. Ins. Agts., 64 E. Market Indiana Insurance Company, Indianapolis. Citizens' Insurance Company, Evansville, Ind. Farragut Fire Insurance Company, New York. German Fire Insurance Company, Pittsburg, Pa. People's Insurance Company, Pittsburg, Pa.

SUDLOW & MARSH, Managers, 9019 E. Market st., for Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee and West Virginia for the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society of New York. Sheppard Homans's plan of pure life insurance, unmixed with banking, a specialty American Insurance Company, Newark. London Assurance Corporation, London.

Atna Insurance Company, Hartford.

Liberty Insurance Company, New York.

Norwich Union Jusurance Company, London. Fidelity and Casualty Company, New York.

THE following Plumbers are licensed by the Water I Company, and are the only ones authorized to do work in connection with water pipes.
(ALPHABETICALLY ARRANGED.) ANESHAENSEL & STRONG, 83 N. Penn. et. BUCHNER, A. J., 36 Virginia ave. CLARK & McGAULEY, 33 S. Pennsylvania st. COULTER, JAMES, 8 West Ohio at. DEWALD & GALL, 9 Massachusetts ave. DUNN, JOHN C., 63 N. Illinois st. FARRELL, J. S. & CO., 84 N. Illinois st. FOLEY BROS., 93 N. Penrsylvania st. FREANEY BROS., 25 S. Pennsylvania st. GUNN, WM., 5 Vance Block. HEALEY & O'BRIEN, 57 W. Maryland st. HUDSON, HENRY T., 28 Mass. ave. KALB & AYRES, 816 N. Illinois st. KEYSER, GEO. W., 98 N. Illinois st. KIRCHOFF & JUDD, 91 N. Illinois st. KNIGHT & JILLSON, 75 S. Penusivania et. MATHEWS, J. C. & CO., 58 W. Maryland st. MEIKEL, C. W. & CO., 75 N. Pennsylvania st. MURRAY & MOSIER, Massashusetts ave. PECK & TOON, 91 E. Market st. PITTSBURG PLUMBING CO., 114 N. Penn. st. RAMSAY, W. L., 24 N. Illinois st. REISING LOUIS, 26 Virginia ave. SHEARER & AMOS, 248 Massachusetts ave. WRIGHT, W. H. & CO., 114 Massachusetts ave.
Patrons are recommended to select best of workmen and material. They will find this true economy



T. A. MORRIS, President.